

Historic, Archive Document

**Do not assume content reflects current scientific
knowledge, policies, or practices**

62. *Book*
1910

LIBRARY
RECEIVED
★ JUL 8 1920
U. S. Department of Agriculture

THE COLORADO NURSERY CO.

INCORPORATED
ESTABLISHED 1880

Wholesale *and* Retail

Western Grown Trees for Western
Planters



LOVELAND, COLORADO

INSPECTION CERTIFICATE

Fort Collins, Colo., Sept. 25, 1909.

This Is to Certify That I have this date examined the growing Nursery Stock in the fields of the Colorado Nursery Company, Loveland, Colorado, and I find the same to be apparently free from all scale insects and from other injurious insects or plant disease that are likely to be carried upon the Nursery Stock to the injury of purchasers.

C. P. GILLETTE,

State Entomologist.

¶ We have first-class mailing-size trees in good assortment which we can send to the most remote postoffices. They cost less than larger trees and give as good results. We guarantee delivery in good condition.

ESTABLISHED 1880

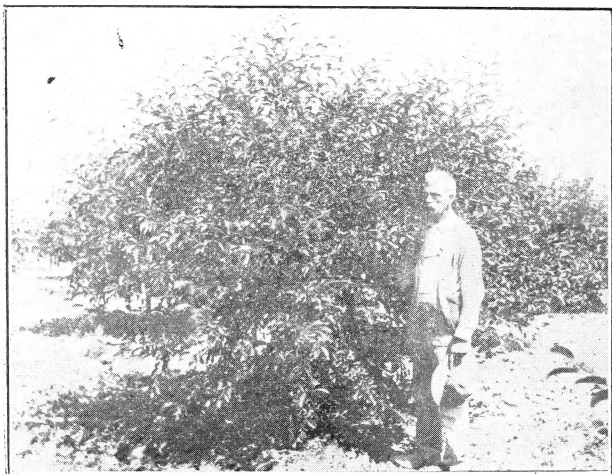
**...THE...
COLORADO NURSERY
COMPANY**

(INCORPORATED)

**WHOLESALE
AND RETAIL**

“Western Grown Trees for Western Planters”

LOVELAND, COLO.



CHERRY TREE—THREE YEARS OLD

INTRODUCTION

We take pleasure in presenting our thirtieth annual catalogue revised, enlarged and up to date. The lists herein described have been gone over carefully and thoroughly, and varieties which have been tested to our satisfaction and proven valuable have been added. Others which time and valuable experience have shown to be inferior have been omitted.

It has been our aim in the past to be of all possible assistance to our customers in selecting and caring for the general stock we offer for sale, and we hope the suggestions contained in this catalogue, the result that long experience prompts us to offer, will be of material benefit to them.

We are growing here at Loveland a large and complete line of nursery stock and are paying especial attention to varieties which have proven best for the planters in the West. But we wish to say right here that we do not claim or do not wish it understood that we grow everything we sell, nor does any other nursery. The demand for standard stock has been very great, and some varieties run short, and it becomes necessary to supply the shortage from other nurseries and what we have in surplus we sell to other nurseries. We do, however, grow all the standards in fruit and shade stock and more than any other nursery in the Rocky Mountain region; and we do not wish to be mistaken for jobbers, who simply buy and sell, and grow nothing, some of whom we supply. We have the largest and oldest nursery in the Rocky Mountain region and the propagating and handling of stock is carried on under our personal supervision and by men of long experience. We are constantly enlarging our plant in an effort to keep up with the growing trade, and it is our aim to keep on supplying the best of everything for the general planter.

Our stock is well grown, healthy and free from insect pests, and we are confident we can please the most discriminating buyer. Our prices are as low as consistent with high-grade stock and that is the only kind we care to handle.

Our nursery is only fourteen miles from the State Agricultural college, where Professor Gillette, state entomologist and chief of the horticultural inspectors of the state, lives and who visits our nursery at various times during the growing season, and we especially call your attention to his report in this catalogue. To those who have not had any dealings with us, we only ask for an opportunity to demonstrate what we can do. We have given satisfaction to our old customers, and thank them for their liberal patronage and loyal support. We can do the same for you.

We shall be pleased to serve you, both with our time and experience, giving you the best we have, which is second to none.

THE COLORADO NURSERY COMPANY.

A FEW TESTIMONIALS FROM OUR CUSTOMERS

Canon City, Colo., Oct. 6, 1909.

Colorado Nursery Co., Loveland Colo.:

Dear Sirs—I have for several years bought and planted stock from your nursery, and I do not hesitate to say it is the best nursery stock I have been able to secure anywhere.

Respectfully,

J. P. FARMER.

United States Department of Agriculture,
Office of Experiment Stations.

Government Farm, Cheyenne, Wyo., June 8, 1909.

Dear Sirs—The trees I got from you this year, both fruit and forest were first-class. In forty years I never seen trees better lifter from nursery or better packed for shipment.

Very truly yours,

JOHN H. GORDON,
Irrigation Farmer.

Freemont County Fruit Grower's Association.

George H. Salie, Manager.

Canon City, Colo., September 14, 1909.

Colorado Nursery Company, Loveland Colo.:

Gentlemen—I am pleased to report that the nursery stock that I obtained of you last spring, consisting of several varieties of apple trees and cherries are all alive and have made a fine growth this season. Would say that the cherries especially were the finest stock that I have ever had.

Yours truly,

GEORGE H. SALIE.

Office of County Clerk and Recorder, Fremont County, Colo.
H. J. Craig, Deputy.

Canon City, Colo., Aug. 18, 1909.

Colorado Nursery Company, Loveland Colo.:

Dear Sirs—I have been buying my trees from you for the past six years and they have always given me perfect satisfaction, and they have always proven to be TRUE TO NAME. I have recommended them to my friends and neighbors and have never heard of a single complaint from any of them. Wishing you the success that you deserve.

Yours respectfully,

H. J. CRAIG.

Office of Horticultural Inspector, Delta County.
H. A. Richardson, Inspector.

Delta, Colo., Sept. 11, 1909.

Colorado Nursery Company, Loveland Colo.:

In regard to your stock shipped to Delta County, spring 1909; it was in splendid condition "CLEAN" from insects and disease, and cheerfully recommend your square dealing and fairness. Your willingness to conform with our most rigid inspection makes the work very pleasant. I am, Very truly,

H. A. RICHARDSON, Insp.

Notes to Correspondents

1. Send your orders early, and thus we shall be prepared to ship early.

2. Write your orders plainly on a separate piece of paper and not in the body of the letter; state definitely variety, size, age and number, and route by which you wish goods to be shipped.

3. Remit by P. O. Order, Express or Draft.

4. If selection of varieties is left to us we will select according to our best judgment and long experience.

5. In case of any mistake on our part, immediate notice should be given so it may be rectified or explained.

We do not care for orders less than \$1.00.

MISTAKES—As we sometimes receive a large number of orders per day, mistakes in filling them will sometimes occur. We always hold ourselves in readiness to rectify all errors. If you should fail to receive your goods in a reasonable time, or should anything be missing, then write us and be sure and state the exact date you sent the order, the amount of money enclosed and how sent, whether by Money Order, Registered Letter or Bank Draft, etc. If you send a Money Order give the number, date and amount.

SUBSTITUTION—It is our custom, should the supply of a variety be exhausted (which will occasionally occur in all establishments), to substitute in its stead a similar sort or give the value of another grade of the variety named. When it is desired that we shall not do this, it must be so stated in the order. To simply affix the words "No substitution" is all that is necessary.

EARLY ORDERS—A great many of our customers often wait until the shipping season opens before sending in their orders, and it sometimes happens on this account that we are unable to fill their orders complete. It is of great importance to us and also of much advantage to our patrons that they send their orders early, so that we may know as near as possible before the season opens what we may be called upon to furnish, and it also greatly facilitates our office work.

Are you familiar with the sorts that do well in your locality? If not, write us—giving altitude, character of soil, etc. State how cold it gets in winter and any other information you can, and we will cheerfully aid you in selecting the sorts that will do best for you. With our long experience we can be of great service to you.

AS OTHERS SEE US—"The best nursery stock I have ever seen; they are acclimated and just such stock as western planters should use."—J. S. McClelland, Ex-President State Horticultural Society and large Orchardist, Fort Collins, Colo.

"After visiting your nursery at Loveland I was surprised at the size of it, which for healthy trees and fine quality I have never seen equalled. You deserve success."—B. U. Dye, Member State Board of Agriculture, Rocky Ford, Colo.

CAUTION—All orders are accepted and made subject to loss of stock by drouth, flood, fire, insects or other causes over which we have no control.

Distance for Planting

- Standard Apples, 20 to 25 feet apart each way.
 Standard Pears and Strong Growing Cherries, 15 feet apart
 Duke and Morello Cherries, 12 to 15 feet apart each way.
 each way.
 Standard Plums, Apricots, Peaches, Nectarines, 16 to 18
 feet apart each way.
 Dwarf Pears, 10 to 12 feet apart each way.
 Dwarf Apples, 10 to 12 feet apart each way.
 Grapes, rows 8 feet apart, 7 feet in rows.
 Currants and Gooseberries, 5 feet apart, 3 1-2 feet in rows.
 Raspberries and Blackberries, 7 feet apart, 30 inches in
 rows.
 Strawberries, for field culture, 1 by 3 1-2 feet apart.
 Strawberries, for garden culture, 1 to 2 feet apart.
 Note—A most excellent way in planting an apple orchard
 30 feet apart is to plant plums in between.

Number of Trees on an Acre

30 feet apart each way.....	50
25 feet apart each way.....	70
20 feet apart each way.....	110
18 feet apart each way.....	135
15 feet apart each way.....	205
12 feet apart each way.....	300
10 feet apart each way.....	435
8 feet apart each way.....	680
6 feet apart each way.....	1,210
5 feet apart each way.....	1,745
4 feet apart each way.....	2,725
3 feet apart each way.....	4,840

RULE—Multiply the distance in feet between the rows by the distance the plants are apart in the rows and the product will be the number of square feet for each plant or hill; when divided into the number of feet in an acre (43,560), will give the number of plants or trees to the acre.

Keep a Record Here of When You Sent Your Order, Amount, Etc.

Exact date you mailed order	Kind of Remittance Sent— Money Order, Bank Draft or Registered Letter	Money Order Number	Amount of Remittance

LOCATION—Sixty mile north of Denver on the Colorado & Southern railroad, Wells Fargo Express.

CLAIMS—All claims must be made immediately on receipt of goods, or they will not be allowed.

We exercise the greatest care to have all our trees, etc. true to label, and are always in readiness, on proper proof, to replace all such as prove otherwise, or refund amount paid for such; but it is mutually agreed between the purchaser and ourselves that we are in no way responsible for any sum greater than original amount paid for stock that proves untrue.

IRRIGATION FRUIT GROWING

ADAPTED TO THE WEST

Something New, Practical and Right Up to Date

Written and compiled by O. D. Shields, for twenty-seven years a practical nurseryman and fruit grower at Loveland, with valuable contributions from Prof. C. P. Gillette, M. S., Entomologist; S. Arthur Johnson, M. S., Wendell Paddock, M. S., Horticulturist State Agricultural College, Fort Collins, Colorado, and other good authorities.

The only work ever published completely covering Irrigation, Propagation, etc., for the West. Worth many times its cost.

\$1.00 postpaid. FREE with a \$25.00 order.

Suggestions for Selecting and Transplanting Fruit, Shade and Ornamental Trees

WHAT TO PLANT.

There are few soils in this country upon which can be grown any paying crop that will not grow some kind of fruit, which, with care in selecting, planting and after culture, will also produce a paying crop.

The planter should bear in mind the fact that trees and plants are a good deal like other crops on the farm and should have at least an equal show with them if they are to produce anything worthy of the name of fruit. It is true some hardy varieties will and do grow under the most adverse conditions and produce a crop, in spite of, rather than because of, any attention they may have had, and it is those varieties which, under good care and conditions, are, every year, adding to the bank roll of the discriminating buyer.

But all kinds of fruit, or, all varieties will not succeed on all kinds of soil or in all localities, and the first care of the planter should be to select the varieties that have been tested and proven to be the best for his particular purpose. Buy best, we mean, in hardiness, adaptability and quality. We place hardiness first because if a tree or plant is lacking in that most essential point, however high its quality may be, it is a waste of time and money to plant it, and, also, which is a greater loss, one is deprived of the home grown fruit he might have had by exercising a little care in the beginning.

We have catalogued only such varieties as have been tested in the West, and you will note that, where conditions are favorable to fruit growing, there is as large an assortment to select from as anyone could wish for, and, also there are plenty of the hardiest sorts for the man in the new country, or on the dry land. We would advise the planter to stick to the old and tried sorts until the new ones have been tested under conditions similar to his own. Do not make the mistake of planting too many varieties; for the commercial orchard four or five standard sorts are the best. But for the family orchard it is better to have a succession of varieties that will furnish fruit throughout the year. This can be done by planting early ripening sorts, followed by late summer, fall and long-keeping winter varieties.

PREPARATION OF THE LAND.

The principal requirement in preparing land for planting is deep tillage, and the more thoroughly this work is done, the more certain is success. When possible, it is better to prepare the land in the late fall, so that it will be ready for early spring planting. The land should be in as good condition as for any farm or garden crop. See that it is laid out in such a way that it can be irrigated without washing;; when possible, avoid steep slopes. Mistakes are hard to correct after the orchard is planted.

PREPARATION OF THE TREES.

We believe that lack of experience and neglect of this operation have been the cause of more failures than any other one thing connected with orchard planting.

The object of pruning is two-fold: First, to re-establish the balance between root and top, and, second, to secure a head properly shaped and sufficiently open to the sun and air for the successful ripening of the fruit. As the tree stands in the nursery row, the balance between root and top is exact, that is, no more top is allowed to grow than the root will support. But in digging, some of the roots are cut off, and after the tree is planted in the orchard and before it is established in the new soil, it should not be expected that the roots will support as much wood as it did in the nursery. Do not be afraid to cut them. Three to five limbs are enough for the first year's growth, and if properly balanced, will make the best frame work.

Remember that the distance between the limbs does not become any greater as the tree grows, and leave the limbs far enough apart so they will not crowd. Four to six inches is about right.

Head all fruit trees low, from twenty-four to thirty inches, so as to avoid damage from sun scald and hard winds, and also to lessen the labor of pruning and picking the fruit.

All the other limbs should be cut off entirely, and the four or five that are left should be cut back to about fifteen inches.

PLANTING.

Do not plant when the ground is too wet, if it can be avoided. Rather, the soil should be dry enough to work for any other crop. Dig the holes large enough to hold the roots without cramping, and deep enough to let the tree stand about two or three inches deeper than it was in the nursery.. Put in the best top soil first, and when the hole is half full, pour in water enough to settle the dirt firmly around the roots; then fill in until the soil is a little above the level. Do not expose the roots to the sun and wind any longer than is absolutely necessary.

APPLES

The selection of an apple orchard site cannot be governed by any arbitrary rule. Opinions differ as to the best location and exposure, but it is believed that a gentle eastern or north-eastern slope gives best results, as such sites suffer less in both soil and tree from the effects of heat and drouth. Young

trees are subject to sun scald, and should be headed low, so as to afford all the shade possible. In a mixed orchard the apple should have the best soil in the plot and if the soil is poor it should be given a liberal coat of manure.

Plant trees twenty-five to thirty feet apart each way. At twenty-five feet, an acre would require seventy trees; at thirty feet, fifty trees.

SUMMER APPLES

Duchess of Oldenburg—Hardy, good bearer, fine looking, very tart, good cooker, season August and September.

Yellow Transparent—The best early variety, hardy, but liable to blight if allowed to make too rapid growth, good quality, tree bearing young. July.

Red Astrachan—Large, red, juicy, rich, acid, good bearer, good grower and hardy. August and September.

Early Harvest—Choice, yellow, heavy bearer in Colorado, ripens last of July, but may be used for cooking earlier.

Red June—Red, flesh white and tender, heavy annual bearer, fine for desert. July and August.



AUTUMN VARIETIES

Wealthy—A most valuable apple of fine size and appearance, closely following M. Blush. Although a late summer or fall apple, keeps well in cold storage, frequently until February or March. The very best of its season; young, sure, profuse bearer; very hardy; large, smooth, overspread with dark red; fine, juicy, vinous. September to January.

Maiden Blush—Medium size, vigorous, prolific young bearer, yellow with red cheek, hardy. August and September.

NOTICE—We have small amounts of many fruits and flowers that we have not catalogued. If you don't see what you want write us about it.

Utter's Large Red—Large and handsome, profuse bearer, y. October.

Longfield—A Russian variety of great hardiness. Medium size, yellowish white, with bright red blush; tender and when fully ripe, mellow and juicy; not a late keeper under usual conditions. Moderate grower, regular bearer. October to December.

McMahon (McMahon White)—Origin Wisconsin. A strong healthy grower, early and abundant bearer; large showy and handsome: yellowish white, occasionally slightly striped with pale red; tender, fine grained, juicy, highly flavored. September.

Ramsdell's—Sweet, medium striped, excellent, vigorous, upright grower, very productive, hardy. October and November.

Wolf River—Large and handsome, greenish-yellow, shaded with light and dark red; tree a strong grower and good bearer; extremely hardy and succeeds well throughout Northwest.

Fameuse or Snow—Reddish white, valuable, hardy. October and November.

Jefferis—Best apple of its season; medium size, striped, splashed, marble red; very tender, juicy, with a rich, mild, very pleasant sub-acid flavor; quality best, for either dessert or kitchen; core very small; has borne with regularity very heavy crop; large grower, hardy, healthy, long lived. August and September.

WINTER VARIETIES

Walbridge—Medium size, handsome, striped with red; hardy. March to June.

Gano—One of the standard commercial sorts, fruit and tree closely resemble the well-known Ben Davis, but more highly colored; yellow, nearly covered with dark red; very handsome; large; flesh pale yellow; mild sub-acid. Season with Ben Davis. A good keeper.

Jonathan—The standard of quality by which other sorts are judged. A seedling of Spitzenberg, but of far wider adaptability. Medium size, deep rich red; tender, juicy, spicy, rather acid, but rich. An excellent family apple, and highly profitable for market. Sells as high or higher than any other. Tree well adapted to Colorado and makes a large long-lived, productive orchard tree.

Geniton (Ralls Janet)—Originated in Amherst county, Virginia on farm of Caleb Rall. Medium, striped dull red, sub-acid; very good when full grown. Once the most extensively grown market and family apple in the West and still one of the best, if given good culture and not allowed to over-bear. Blooms much later than most sorts. November to June.

Mamouth Blacktwig (or Paragon)—Resembles Winesap, but is one-fourth larger; long keeper.

McIntosh (McIntosh Red)—Seedling of Fameus; originated in Canada. Vigorous, spreading grower, long lived, and sufficiently productive, handsome and good in quality for a profitable market sort. Medium to large, almost covered with light crimson, frequently striped and splashed; flesh white, slightly stained red, very tender, juicy, sub-acid, aromatic. In the northwest where it is grown extensively, it is considered one of the very best. September to March.

Reagans Red (Black Ben Davis)—Tree almost identical with Ben Davis, strong and thrifty, fruit large, rich bright red, long keeper. November to July.

Northern Spy—Large, striped magnificent, considered the best flavored apple grown. Tree beautiful, hardy, and blooms late. November to February.

Banana (Winter Banana)—Large, light yellow, with red blush. Flesh fine grained, juicy, sub-acid, with slight Banana flavor. Succeeds in nearly all apple-growing sections. September to February.

Rome Beauty—Origin Ohio. Of notable value in Colorado, New Mexico and all of the Rocky Mountain region. A good late fall and early winter apple; will keep till March; moderate grower, young, heavy bearer, late bloomer. Yellow, shaded and striped, or where exposed, almost covered with bright red. Tender, juicy good. Its large size and great beauty render it popular. October to March.

Spitzenburg, Esophus—Rather slow grower, moderately upright; usually a shy bearer, but in sections of Washington, Oregon and Idaho is highly profitable; one of the best. Medium size, uniform; completely covered with bright red or faintly striped with darker red and pale yellow. Flesh yellow, firm, crisp, sub-acid, aromatic; quality best, when properly grown, and commands highest prices; keeps well. November to June.

York Imperial (Johnson Fine Winter)—Varies from large to very small on the same tree, hence hard to grade; awkward shape, lop-sided, light red, faintly striped, crisp, firm, juicy, sub-acid; good but not of highest quality; good keeper. Has made a most excellent record on very poor land; a young, regular and heavy bearer. October to February.

Tallman Sweet. Probably the best winter sweet apple; vigorous, spreading, very hardy, very productive; medium, whitish yellow, with soft blush; flesh white, firm, fine grained, rich and very sweet. In demand for pickling, baking, etc. October to April.

Ben Davis—Too well known to need description. Despised by most people, and planted by everybody because it always bears fruit and will do more under neglect than any other variety.

Wine Sap—Needs rich, moist soil, good culture; not suited for poor soils. A good table apple, and its fruitfulness makes it a favorite. Tree hardy, but poorly rooted. Medium size, dark red, firm, crisp, rich flavor; an old favorite. One of the best commercial sorts; hardy.

Grimes Golden—A favorite for forty years and gaining in popularity. Medium size, golden yellow; flesh yellow, tender, juicy, spicy, rich. Rapid, vigorous grower, stands drouth; late bloomer, young and regular bearer. Ranks next to Jonathan as a storage apple. Ripens about with Jonathan, but hangs longer; not a long keeper—should be picked early for cold storage and marketed before April. A most profitable sort, a favorite in all markets, and invariably brings highest prices. September to March.

Scott's Winter—Deep red, quality good, very hardy and good bearer. In quality compares with Roxbury Russet.

Bellflower—Yellow, large, delicious, quality best; fine keeper; fruit sells well; tree vigorous, spreading, hardy. November to February.

N. W. Greening—Greenish yellow, quality fine, just as fine as the R. I. Greening, but hardier and bears earlier.

Red Sheriff—Red, fine quality, good bearer.

Shackelford—Yellow with red blush. Good bearer.

Stayman Wine Sap—An improvement of the old wins sap and of the same type. Being planted extensively as a commercial apple on account of its size, quality and color. Tree hardy and a good bearer.

ONE YEAR APPLE (Puddled and Grafts)

This is the ideal size tree for commercial planting. They will produce a longer lived, stronger, healthier orchard tree than any other, are easier to transplant, because they do not suffer so much from handling. They will come into bearing almost if not quite as quick, and what is the greatest advantage, can be shaped to suit the ideas of the planter and to his particular conditions. We grow large amounts of this class of stock in all of the standard sorts and find that they give better satisfaction than larger trees. We do not offer them because they are cheap, but because we know they are good. We do not recommend them for the home orchard as larger stock will usually receive better care under those conditions.

CRABS

Every orchard, large or small, should contain a few of these. They are very hardy and will succeed in nearly every soil and climate. We list a few standard sorts for general planting.

Shield's Crab—The hardiest and best we know of. Originated in Minnesota. Major Boyd, who planted this variety near Loveland sixteen years ago, says they are the only Crab to plant in Colorado. Fine for jellies, in size between the small Siberian and Whitney, and while all other sorts in his orchard died with blight and winter-killing, no trace of it has ever been seen on the Shields. Bears large crops which bring good prices.

Martha—Moderate bearer, beautiful tree; bright yellow, shaded with light red; flavor mild, tart, excellent for cooking; very fair to eat fresh; of iron-clad hardness. September.

Transcendent Crab—Fruit large for its class; golden yellow, with a beautiful, rich crimson cheek; when ripe, the red or crimson nearly covers the fruit; flesh creamy yellow, crisp, sub-acid, pleasant and agreeable. This is truly a beautiful fruit; tree a rapid grower and productive. September.

Whitney (No. 20)—Large; striped and splashed with red; flesh yellow to white, firm and juicy, with a pleasant sub-acid flavor; tree very hardy, vigorous and productive. August.

Florence—Early, large and fine, striped and mottled crimson and yellow. Tree dwarfish grower and young bearer. August.

PEARS

Pears thrive best on a rather heavy clay soil that will produce a moderate firm growth. The tree is very subject to blight in Colorado and will be ruined by it if allowed to grow too rank, and is not properly cared for. Do not plant pear in or very near your apple orchard, as in case they are attacked by blight they would infect the apple trees and cause a lot of trouble if not considerable loss.

We have catalogued only a few of the most desirable and hardy sorts for the general planter.

Flemish Beauty—Large, beautiful, juicy, melting, rich and fine; strong grower, good bearer, hardy everywhere. September and October.

Kieffer's Hybrid—Color rich yellow, tinged with red and russet; very large and handsome; bears young and abundantly; quality not the best; claimed to be iron-clad and blight proof, but these claims are not established; worthy of trial.

Seckel—The standard of excellence in the pear; small, but of the highest flavor and production. Tree a stout, low, erect grower. September and October.

Bartlett—One of the most popular pears; large, buttery and melting, with a rich, musky flavor. A vigorous, erect grower; bears young and abundantly. Middle to last of September. This is the world's favorite, and no one can afford to omit planting it. Given good culture, it grows three times the ordinary size, yet it bears profusely under neglect. It may be picked weeks before maturity, and yet it will ripen nicely. The tree is hardy and productive. The sweetest of all pears.

Clapp's Favorite—Very large, yellow and dull red, with russet specks, melting rich. August.

Duchess d'Angouleme—Fruit of largest size, often weighing over a pound; very juicy, with rich, excellent flavor; vigorous; bears heavily and regularly; succeeds especially well as dwarf. October and November.

Koonce—Valuable, hardy, free from blight; being planted extensively. Quality excellent.

Dwarf Pears—A dwarf pear is one that is budded on a quince stock or root. There are many advantages gained in planting dwarf pears. They come into bearing sooner, occupy less ground, consequently are adapted to city lots and gardens. The following are about all the sorts that succeed as dwarfs: Bartlett, Clapp's Favorite, Wilder, Angouleme (Ducness), Buffman, Louise Bonne, Seckel, Winter Dwarf Pears, Anjou, Lawrence. Dwarf Pears should be cut back each spring to the extent of one-half or two-thirds of the new growth. This cutting back depends upon the vigor of the variety. Vigorous varieties such as Duchess should be cut back more closely than a slow variety like Anjou.

CHERRIES

The popularity of this, the initial stone fruit of the season, is growing rapidly, as planters are finding out the commercial



BLOCK OF OUR BUDDED CHERRIES

value of a well selected and well kept cherry orchard. Given a deep, well drained soil, no other crop can be grown with less expense; no fruit is in larger demand or sells more profitably.

There are two general classes termed "Sours" and "Sweets." The first includes Duke and Morello types, the second, Hearts and (Bergarrians). The sours are of a wide adaptability and thrive almost everywhere. They are rather dwarfish and can be planted from fifteen to twenty feet apart. The sweets are not to be recommended for planting east of the Rocky Mountains, as the trees are inclined to be too tender, and if they live at all, seldom bear more than a few specimens, but in the west where they are grown to perfection they are one of the finest of all fruits. Plant from twenty to thirty feet apart.

All cherry trees should be headed low, as they are subject to sunburn, the bark being very sensitive. They should be given plenty of water the first two years, but after that, the old saying "Cherries must have dry feet," is literally true. No other fruit is so susceptible to injury by excessive moisture.

We have made a careful selection of our varieties and have catalogued only such as we can heartily recommend. Those marked with an asterisk are sweets.

*Bing—Origin, Oregon. On the Pacific coast considered one of their most profitable sorts. Large, dark brown, firm, sweet, rich, splendid shipper. July 15.



CHERRY ORCHARD—PICKING TIME

*Black Tartarian—Old, well known sort; large, heart shaped, black, tender, fine quality; not as productive as some other sweets. July 1.

Dyehouse—Best very early cherry; bright red; flesh soft, juicy; stone small; quality very good; hardy.

Ey-Richmond—The old favorite; best for the small orchard. Tree a good grower; hardy; healthy; very productive; fruit medium size, bright red, acid. June.

English Morello—Old, widely known, and at one time largely planted, but for good reasons is rapidly being replaced by better sorts. Tree small, poor grower, hardest to transplant, one of the

most susceptible to leaf diseases. Fruit medium size, dark red, very acid. Ripens late and will hang on the trees well. Late July.

German Ostheimer—One of the best of the Morello type; is making a great reputation in northern Colorado. Large, heart shaped, almost black, very rich, less acid than English Morello or Wragg. Very hardy in tree and fruit bud. Blooms late and a great bearer. Ripens just after English Morello, and hangs well. Should not be confused with the inferior Ostheime.

Montmorency Large—Cannot be too highly recommended for its never failing crops of fruit, beauty and hardiness of tree. One of the best for general planting. Ripens in July, ten days later than Ey Richmond. Fruit large, red; quality best; a good shipper.

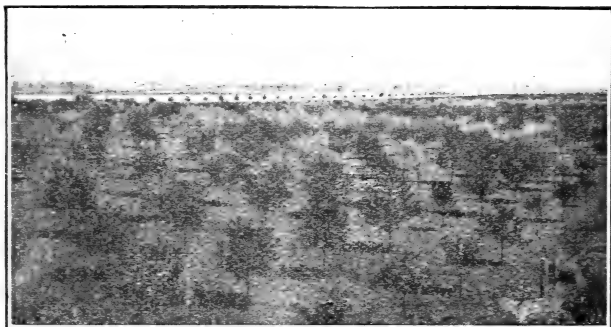
Montmorency Ordinary—Recommended as the best for commercial planting; fruit large, solid and fine; stems long; an excellent canning cherry; hardy. Last of June.

***Napoleon (Royal Ann)**—The hardiest and best of the light colored sweet cherries. Large, pale yellow, with red cheek. Tree vigorous; spreading grower; heavy bearer. July.

***Luelling (Black Republican)**—Origin, Oregon; large size, black, sweet, with purplish flesh, late, and a good shipper.

May Duke—Large dark red, flesh tender, juicy and sub-acid. An excellent variety and one of the earliest of its class.

Wragg—From North Germany; very hardy; the tree is a good grower and an immense bearer; fruit of dark liver color, juicy and rich. One of the best for southern Colorado, New Mexico and Utah. August.



CHERRY ORCHARD NORTH OF LOVELAND

PLUMS

Plums generally prefer a rich, sandy or clayey loam soil, but with the large assortment now on the market it is possible to find one or a number of varieties to suit any locality. The large European sorts, or prunes, are just now the most popular with Colorado planters, but there are some sorts of the natives or American plums that in hardiness of tree and quality of fruit are equal to the best, and are being widely planted where known. The Oriental varieties, such as Red June and Burbank are too tender for northern Colorado and like climates, but are a splen-

did fruit where they can be grown to perfection. Plant fifteen to twenty feet apart.

Shropshire Damson—Rather small, dark purple; immense bearer; one of the most prolific grown. September.

German Prune—Medium oval; purple or blue; juicy, rich, fine; tree vigorous and very productive; one of the best. September.

Yellow Egg—Very large; egg shaped; fine for cooking as well as eating. September.

Hungarian Prune (Pond Seedling)—A choice English variety; light red, changing to violet; very large size and very heavy bearer.

Sugar Prune—Hardy and the sweetest plum grown; color dark purple.

Weaver—Yellowish red; superior quality; very hardy; last of August. We consider this the best of the American plums; freestone and heavy bearer.

Fellemburg (French or Italian Prune)—A fine late plum; oval, purple; flesh juicy and delicious; parts from the stone; fine for drying; tree a free grower and very productive. September.

Lombard (Blecker's Scarlet)—Medium, round, oval, violet red, juicy, pleasant and good; adheres to the pit; tree is vigorous and productive; a valuable market variety; one of the most hardy and popular. Last of August.

Red June—Rapidly taking front rank as one of the best Japanese varieties. Professor Bailey says: "By all odds the best Japanese plum, ripening before abundance." Tree upright, vigorous, hardy, and early and heavy bearer of choice fruit.

Moorer's Arctic—Size medium or below; skin, purplish and thin; blue bloom; flesh greenish yellow; juicy, sweet and pleasant flavor; an early and abundant bearer.

Peach Plum—Large, brownish red; quality excellent; has fruited in northern Colorado for many years; fruit good size and has decided peach flavor. We have come to the conclusion that this is one of the best plums in the whole list. It is very early and brings the top price and is a very heavy bearer. Where known the demand is very heavy for this tree.

Degolier Plum—Original tree is growing in Loveland. Hardy in tree and fruit. Came through the severe winter of '98 unscathed and bore good crop of fruit. Very large; almost double the size of Lombard, which plum it resembles. It is a fine grower and should be planted extensively.

Wyant—Large, purplish red; flesh yellow, rich and juicy; excellent quality; semi-cling; early; perfectly hardy. Probably the most popular of the American species.

Cheney—Large, roundish oblong; color dull mottled red, on greenish yellow ground; flesh yellow; quite firm; quality good; very valuable variety.

Bradshaw—Large, dark, violet-red; flesh green and juicy; a fine early plum; vigorous and productive. August.

Hawkeye—Large; color light mottled red; superior quality; firm; carries well to market. Tree hardy, thrifty, annual bearer. September.

De Soto—Medium size; bright red; of good quality; very hardy and productive. September.

Wolf—Vigorous grower; hardy; very popular. Perfect freestone; immensely productive. August.

Burbank—One of the most profitable of the Japanese sort. All right for southern part of Colorado, but blooms too early in northern part and is frequently caught by frosts. Fruit large and of good quality. Cherry red, with lilac bloom. Ripens last of August to first of September.

PEACHES

The peach requires a well drained, moderately rich soil; sandy loam is probably the best.

It should be kept clean and mellow about the roots of the tree and an occasional top dressing of wood ashes or potash in some other form is beneficial. In planting, always cut back the stems of young trees about one-third and cut side branches to a single bud. Yearly pruning is necessary to keep the heads low and well furnished with bearing wood.

Crawford's Early—One of the best early yellow peaches; fruit large, yellow, with a blush cheek; very beautiful; productive. Last of July.

Alexander—Medium to large; skin greenish white; nearly covered with deep, rich red; flesh melting, juicy, sweet; tree vigorous and productive. Ripens two weeks before Hale's Early. One of the largest and best of the extra early varieties and valuable for market as well as for home use.

Elberta—The Rural New Yorker, in commenting on the Elberta, says: "On July 20th we received a small basket; they averaged nine inches in their longer and nearly as much in their shorter circumference. The flesh is thick and very juicy, melting and good quality. The color is yellow, with a brightly colored red cheek. It is a free stone. When these peaches were received there were none to compare with them in the New York market, and peaches not over half the size and of inferior quality were retailing three for ten cents.

New Frost-proof Peach, Crosby—This is the peach we have been looking for. A fine, large, handsome yellow peach, with remarkably small pit, that bears regular north of the peach belt. We know it to be all that it is claimed. It also is delicious. It is now well tested and is known over the whole continent.

Greensboro—The largest and most beautifully colored of all the early varieties. Double the size of Alexander, ripening at the same time. Flesh white, juicy and good. July.

Early Rivers—Large, creamy white, with pink cheek; juicy and melting. August.

Hale's Early—Medium size; greenish-white, with red cheek. First quality. Tree healthy, good grower and productive.

Triumph—Originated in Georgia. Ripens with Alexander; blooms late; has large flowers and is an abundant bearer. Tree makes a very strong growth; fruit large size, with very small pit; surface is yellow, nearly covered with red and dark crimson in the sun; flesh bright yellow; nearly free when fully ripe; of excellent flavor. This and the Greensboro almost entirely supersede the Alexander and Amsden, and Triumph has especial value as being the earliest yellow peach. June.

Heath Cling—This is, perhaps, the very best of the late cling-stone Peaches. Its very large size, beautiful appearance, high and luscious flavor, combined with its late maturity, and the long time it may be kept after taken from the tree, render it a most valuable sort for the market. Fruit very large; skin pale yel-

lowish white, with a faint blush or tinge of red in the sun; flesh greenish-white; very tender and melting; exceedingly juicy, with a sweet, rich, high and luscious flavor. Tree hardy and vigorous. Middle of September, and sometimes keeps a month after taken from the tree.

Champion—This new peach comes from Illinois, recommended as an iron-clad against frost, as in 1890, when there was a total failure of the peach crop, it bore heavily. It has stood a temperature of 18 degrees below zero, and bore well the following season. Fruit is of large size; skin creamy white, with red cheek; the flesh is white, rich and juicy; a perfect freestone and good shipper. July.

Bokara No. 3—The hardiest yellow peach yet brought to notice; of fine quality and a heavy bearer; 30 per cent hardier than any other kind. August.

Crawford's Late—A superb fruit of very large size; skin yellow, with a broad, dark red cheek; flesh deep yellow, but red at the stone, juicy and melting, with a very rich and excellent vinous flavor. This is undoubtedly one of the very best yellow peaches, and an admirable market fruit; tree vigorous and productive; freestone. Middle of August.

Mountain Dwarf Peach—Here is a novelty of real merit. It is a choice variety of peach budded on an extremely hardy stock which has a strong tendency to dwarf the tree. It is especially suited for door yard planting, and where trees are to be laid down for winter protection. We are offering it for the first time this year, and our supply is limited. One dollar each while they last.

SELECT QUINCES

Champion—Fruit very large, fair and handsome; tree very productive, surpassing any other variety in this respect; bears abundantly while young; flesh cooks as tender as the apple, and without hard spots and cores, flavor delicate imparting an exquisite quince taste and odor to any fruit with which it is cooked. The most valuable of all.

Rea's Mammoth—A seedling of the Orange Quince, one-third larger, of the same form and color; fair, handsome, equally as good, and said to be as productive; tree a healthy, thrifty grower.

APRICOTS

Moorpark—Large, yellowish-green, brownish-red on sunny side; flesh bright orange. Fine for canning drying; very popular on the western slope. July.

Peach—Fruit very large; skin orange yellow; flesh yellow, juicy, rich and highly flavored. One of the best. June.

NECTARINES

Boston—Large, deep, yellow, with a bright blush and mottlings of red; sweet and peculiar flavor. Freestone; the largest

and most beautiful variety known; hardy and productive. September.

Downton—Large, pale, greenish-yellow, with purplish red cheek; flesh pale green; red at the stone; quality very fine, rich, sweet and excellent. August.

GRAPES

The grape must be planted upon soil when the moisture may be controlled through ripening season if it is to be expected to properly ripen its fruit. A well-drained, sandy loam is best. Care should be used in irrigation, not to use too much water, as such practice is very liable to cause mildew and so the loss of a whole crop.

We have catalogued a few of the choice sorts of both the vinifera grapes and the American, and would recommend the latter for the general planter. Grapes should be planted from six to eight feet apart, and should have some winter protection.

Muscat of Alexandria—Vine moderately strong grower; quite prolific; bunches medium size; berries oblong; greenish-yellow when ripe; flesh solid; skin thick; flavor sweet and musky. A good shipper. September.

Black Hamburg—Vine strong grower; bunches large and compact; berry large, oval; skin thick, almost black; firm and sweet. Last of August.

Flame Tokay—Strong grower; bunches very large, compact, berry large, oblong, copper red, flesh solid, flavor good. Middle of October.

Sultanina (Thompson's Seedling)—Strong grower; bunches long and loose; shouldered; berry small, oval, light yellow and sweet. Good shipper.

American Varieties

Campbell's Early—This superb new Grape is fulfilling the promises made for it remarkably well. It forms large and handsome clusters thickly set with large round berries, covered with a light purple bloom; these are firm-fleshed enough to keep and ship admirably, but the tender pulp parts readily from the few small seeds, a quality that is now greatly appreciated; the flavor is rich, sweet and delightful. The clusters ripen very early and hold their berries well, keeping in fine condition for a month or more. The vine is vigorous and bears abundantly. Should be widely planted.

Worden—This seedling of Concord is larger than the type in bunch and berry, of better flavor, earlier, as hardy and healthy in every way, producing fine crops that command good prices. A very superior grape that deserves to be a market leader.

Diamond. This handsome and valuable new Grape is a seedling of Concord, has the same sturdy qualities of vine, and ripens its fruit several weeks earlier. Its berries are about the same size, smooth, with no brown dots and few seeds; they are juicy, sweet and almost free from pulp. One of the best of recent introductions.

Red or Amber Varieties

Agawam—Berries quite large, with thick skin, compactly set upon a large bunch; soft, sweet and sprightly; ripens early. Grows and bears well.

Brighton—Bunches large and well formed; berries medium to large; of good flavor and quality. An excellent early Grape, ripening with Delaware.

Moore's Early—Clusters of medium size; berries large, round, black; with heavy blue bloom. Desirable for market on account of its earliness; well suited to Canada and northern portions of the United States by its hardiness; succeeds admirably in the South also.

Concord—The fine old market leader, with large, handsome clusters of large, luscious Grapes. Entirely hardy, productive and reliable; succeeds well over a great extent of country. One of the best known grapes grown. September.

NOTICE.—We have small amounts of many fruits and flowers that we have not catalogued. If you don't see what you want write us about it.

CURRENTS

Currents—This fruit comes partly with the Raspberry, but follows it several weeks. Indeed, none of the small fruits will remain so long upon the bushes without injury as the currant. There is no place in the mountain region where the currant will not grow and produce enormous crops. Set five feet apart by three and one-half feet in rows in good soil, cultivate and prune out all superfluous wood, so that each remaining shoot will have room to grow.

Cherry—Very large, color red; vigorous, productive and hardy.

La Versailles—Very large, red, excellent quality, rather acid in flavor; one of the very best for the mountains; should be in every collection.

White Grape—Very large, yellowish white, sweet or very mild; acid; excellent quality and valuable for the table; productive and hardy.

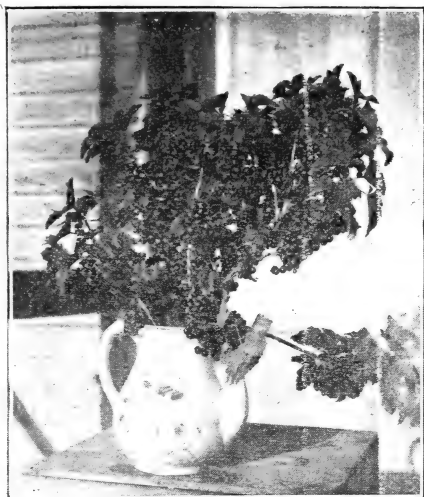
Wilder—A remarkable new variety for which we predict great popularity, both for table and market. One of the strongest growers and most productive. Bunch and berries very large, bright, attractive red color, even when dead ripe; hang on bushes in fine condition for handling as late as any known variety.

London Market—One of the new sorts and very valuable; heavy bearer and fine fruit.

Red Dutch—An old standard sort; plants strong grower; hardy; stands neglect well; fruit rather smaller than some of the newer sorts, but one of the heaviest bearers on the list.

Victoria—Considered the best for northern Colorado; strong, vigorous, upright grower, and its freedom from over production of wood renders it a very desirable sort. Fruit red and medium size, mildly acid, and hangs well on the bushes.

Black Naples—Vey large and black; valuable for jams and jellies. The best of its class.



GOOSEBERRIES

This fruit can be grown anywhere in the mountain country, even in the extreme high altitudes the hardy varieties do well. They require the same cultivation as the currant.

Downing—Fruit large, roundish; skin smooth; flesh rather soft, juicy and very good; vigorous, hardy and productive.

Smith's Improved—Large, oval, light green; moderately firm, sweet and good.

Red Jacket (Josslyn)—Large, red, heavy fruiter; should be planted in place of Industry; more healthy, larger cropper, and the best of the reds.

Houghton—Small to medium; roundish, oval; pale red; sweet, tender; very good plant; spreading shoots; slender; enormously productive and hardy.

Columbus—Fruit of largest size; oval; handsome greenish-yellow; finest quality; plant a strong, robust grower, so far free from mildew; foliage large and glossy.

Chautauqua—Combines size, beauty and quality with vigorous growth and productiveness; fruit large, light yellow, free from spines and hairs; averaging one inch to one and one-fourth inches in diameter. Thick skinned, sweet and of exquisite flavor.

Oregon Champion—Where known, considered the best all-around berry on the list. The plants are of spreading habit,

with stiff, stocky branches. Has proven absolutely hardy with us and never fails to bear a good crop. The fruit is large, oval, with a glaucous surface. A very desirable sort.

RASPBERRIES

Should have about the same treatment as Blackberries.

Marlboro—The largest of the early red raspberries, ripening a few days later than Hansell. Best shipper. The canes are hardy and very productive. Fruit exceedingly large, bright crimson, and of fair quality. The only red variety planted commercially in northern Colorado.

Loudon—Said to be a great producer. Berries large, rich, dark crimson; fine flavor. Good shipper.

Kansas—Strong, vigorous grower, standing extremes of drouth and cold and bearing immense crops. Early, ripening just after Palmer. Berries size of Gregg, of better color; jet black and almost free from bloom; firm; of best quality; presents a handsome appearance, and brings highest price in the market. Every planter who wants a prolific, hardy early berry of immense size, handsome appearance and superb quality should plant it.

Gregg—Planted quite extensively throughout the state; berries large and showy; firm and a good shipper.

BLACKBERRIES

For garden culture plant four feet apart in rows five feet apart, for field culture plant three feet apart in rows six feet apart. Cut back the tips after planting, and give clean cultivation. In nearly all parts of Colorado winter protection is necessary.

Snyder—The old reliable; standard of hardiness and productiveness; medium size; sweet; without hard core; ships well. Should be fertilized and watered. Late.

Rathbun—The most popular and probably the best berry for Colorado. Supposed to be a cross between the blackberry and dewberry, as it strikes from the tips like the latter. Berries among the very largest without core; sweet; firm; good shipper. Ripens early but has a long fruiting season.

Eldorado—An all-around good berry; very prolific; hardy; strong grower; fruit large; with flavor peculiar to itself. Jet black when ripe; does not turn red on exposure to sun. Ships well, bringing much higher prices than Snyder. Ripens between Early Harvest and Snyder.

Taylor—One of the best and most productive. Can highly recommend it.

Wilson—One of the leading old sorts. Strong grower, hardy, productive. A large beautiful berry, sweet and excellent quality and flavor; holds its color well, handles well, sells well. Ripens very soon after Early Harvest.

Himalaya Giant—The following extract in regard to this berry is from a letter from Prof. C. H. Blemer of the California Experimental Farm: "This is a wonderful berry. It was found

by some English soldiers in the Himalaya mountains, taken to Australia; thence here. I had two acres that fruited last year and the estimate of fifteen tons per acre under favorable conditions is a very fair one. Vines made a growth of from fifteen to thirty-five feet and were simply loaded with fruit of very high quality. Berry has very few seeds, small core, pits like a raspberry. Excellent for table or preserving, and the best of shippers." They should do particularly well in this region; should be planted about twelve feet apart in row; three hundred plants to acre.

DEWBERRIES

The Dewberry can be grown profitably on most any kind of soil that will produce any paying crop, but best authorities say it reaches its highest stage of perfection when grown at an elevation above 5,000 feet, and where the maximum temperature is under 95 degrees. It is one of the most profitable of our bush fruits, as it is a regular heavy bearer and brings the highest price.

The plants should be set five feet apart each way, cut back when planted and given clean cultivation during the growing season. Good stable manure is the best fertilizer and should be applied liberally to keep the vines vigorous. They should have some winter protection.

Austin Improved—New, from Texas; tested several years. We note the following good points: Surpasses in productiveness anything ever seen in Blackberry or Dewberry. Glossy; shining black color; flavor most excellent; when fully ripe it will melt in your mouth; has the hardy character common to the Dewberry family.

Premo—A new extra-early Dewberry, very large; jet black; firm and good; ripens its crop very fast. Special points in this Dewberry are: Ripens seven to ten days earlier than Lucretia; better and firmer quality; foliage darker green and more healthy than Lucretia; not inclined to burn when hot sun comes.

LOGANBERRY

The Loganberry is supposed to be a hybrid of the Red Raspberry and the Dewberry, and it resembles both. The berry is the shape of the Dewberry, but has the color and flavor of the Raspberry. The canes grow more erect than the Dewberry, but the culture should be practically the same. The fruit is still grown in a limited way in Colorado and it is impossible to say what its future will be, but it certainly deserves a place in every home garden.

JUNE BERRY

Improved Dwarf Juneberry—Like the Oleaster, this belongs to both ornamental and fruit gardens. Its large, white flowers and dark, shining leaves make quite a pretty little bush that sturdily endures heat, drought and cold. Its clusters of purplish fruits resembles whortleberries and are pleasantly acid. They are quite acceptable either for desert or canning and preserving.

Rocky Mountain Dwarf Cherry—Makes a beautiful bush when in blossom, and is worth a place in any grounds. Fine for wreaths, and is followed in August with fruit resembling the English Morello Cherry very much and highly prized by many for jams and eating from bush.

STRAWBERRY

While the strawberry can be successfully grown on soils of widely varying character, it does best on a sandy or fine gravelly loam. The land should be thoroughly prepared and leveled to an even surface.

The plants should be set twelve to eighteen inches apart in rows from three to four feet apart. Strong growing varieties such as Dunlap may be set farther. They should be watered immediately after planting and should have clean cultivation and enough of water to keep the young plants in a vigorous growing condition. They should be given a winter mulching of straw or manure.

Bederwood (Perfect)—One of the earliest sorts. Berries medium to large, on strong stems. Color scarlet; quality excellent. Has a long cropping season and holds its size well; not recommended for long shipments, as it is inclined to lack firmness.

Glen Mary (Perfect)—A promising market sort; plants vigorous; season medium; fruit large, conical, dull red, firm.

Captain Jack (Perfect)—A favorite in the Denver region, it is a strong growing plant and the fruit is light crimson. Regular form, fair quality and a good shipper.

Grandy (Perfect)—A large vigorous plant with few runners. Berries large, irregular, bright scarlet; quality and firmness good. Late.

Warfield (Pistillate)—An old and valuable commercial sort. An excellent market berry, being large, firm and highly colored; should be planted with Rederwood.

Aroma—Reported to be a good market variety on account of its good keeping qualities. Not considered hardy.

Jucunda (Perfect)—Large, crimson, firm, good quality; a good market sort.

Senator Dunlap (Perfect)—Considered the best in northern Colorado. Plant is a strong grower and hardy. Berries medium size, conical and deep crimson; quality excellent.

NOTICE.—We have small amounts of many fruits and flowers that we have not catalogued. If you don't see what you want write us about it.

SHADE AND ORNAMENTAL TREES

„ Little need be said in regard to the value of shade trees. Everybody who owns a home wants them. The only trouble being in making a selection of stock that will prove hardy under

western conditions. There can be found growing in Colorado specimens of nearly every kind of tree grown in the East, but experience has shown that, for the general planter, the varieties included in this list are the surest to give satisfaction.



CAROLINA POPLAR

Silver Maple—Of quick growth and valuable where immediate shade is required. Forms a large spreading head. Hardy.

Cut Leaf Maple.—A beautiful specimen tree with delicately cut leaves and drooping habit. A rapid grower and will thrive wherever the soft maple can be planted.

Norway Maple.—A handsome tree, of large, fairly rapid growth, forming a dense, rounded head of strong branches and broad, deep green leaves. Sturdy, compact, vigorous; it is one of the very best trees for lawns, parks and gardens.

Box Elder.—A quick growing tree that will endure both cold and drought. Valuable for planting timber claims, shelter belts, etc.

Horse Chestnuts.—The Horse Chestnuts have an elegant pyramidal habit, deeply lobed leaves and showy, upright panicles of white and red flowers. Hardy and free from insect pests. They are harder to start than some other trees but will do well with reasonable care.

Cut Leaf Weeping Birch.—One of the very finest ornamental trees; tall, slender, vigorous, with slender branches in drooping festoons of delicately cut leaves, but half concealing the white, upright trunk. Colors brilliantly in fall.

White Ash—For a long-lived, hardy tree, suited to all conditions, this tree is not excelled by any. We have a very fine lot all sizes.

Carolina Poplar—Today the most desirable soft wood shade tree wherever known; more rapid in growth than the Cottonwood and a much finer tree in every respect; bears no cotton. A windbreak of these after they have grown a year or two is a beautiful sight, while for street planting they are excelled by none.

Cottonless Cottonwoods—The great drought resister on the list. We grow them. We propagate from trees that have never been known to seed. We guarantee them.

Oak-Leaved Mountain Ash—One of the most desirable for lawn; leaves bright green on upper side and downy beneath. Flowers and berries attractive.

American Elm—The best semi-hardwood tree. Too well known to need description.

Catalpa Speciosa (Western) T.—One of the most rapid growers. Large, heart-shaped, downy leaves, and compound panicles of white flowers, tinged with violet and dotted with purple and yellow. This is one of the most valuable of timber trees; valuable for lumber, tie and fence posts. Every farm should have one to five acres in timber belt of this valuable tree.

Hackberry or Nettle Tree—A native tree that deserves more general planting. Leaves are light green, glossy, pointed. Not subject to insect pests. Branches are slender and grow horizontally, forming a wide-spread head. Thrives in all soils.

Black Locust—Being planted extensively for posts and ties, also valuable for wind breaks.

Wisconsin Weeping Willow—Of drooping habit and beautiful form. The most hardy of all our Weeping Willows.

Camperdown Weeping Elm—One of the finest weeping trees for the lawn, with broad foliage and branches drooping gracefully to the ground.

Double Flowering Crab—Most beautiful of all the fine varieties of flowering Crabs. At a distance the pretty medium-sized tree seems to be covered with dainty little roses of a delicate pink color. Blooms when quite young. Is very fragrant.

EVERGREENS

The Colorado Blue Spruce is acknowledged to be the most beautiful of all the Evergreen family. We make a specialty of it. We have a choice stock twice and three times transplanted. These are most certain to grow, as we usually lift with a ball of earth sacked to the roots. Have the blue and green tints. Cemeteries and parks supplied.

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS

Calycanthus—Beautiful fragrance of wood and flower; hardy, with flowers chocolate color.

Honeysuckle—Tartarian, red and white; flowers in May; very hardy and ornamental.

Hydrangea—Quite hardy, bears showy panicles of pink and white flowers.

Lilac—Common purple, Persial, White Persian, large flowering white, are hardy and beautiful shrubs, well adapted to any locality.

Spireas—Are all elegant, low shrubs of easy culture, and their bloom extends over a period of three months. Billardi, White Flowering, Lance Leaved, Golden Leaved, Reevesil, Fl. Pl.

Syringa—Flowers fragrant; very desirable; white.

Snow Ball—A well known favorite shrub, large size, white flowers.

Weigelia—Varigated leaved; rose colored; hardy and beautiful shrubs for the yard.

Althea (Tree Hollyhock, Rose of Sharon)—One of the most showy flowering shrubs; strong, erect growing, with large bell-shaped double flowers of striking color, borne abundantly in August and September, when most other shrubs are out of bloom.

Flowering Almonds—These are delightful with their pink and white double blossoms in early spring; not hardy enough for extremely cold locations; strong trees.

Purple-Leaved Barberry—A beautiful shrub, with persistent violet purple foliage; showy, small yellow flowers; conspicuous and beautiful red berries in pendulous clusters; very ornamental; forms a handsome hedge.

L. Ovalifolium (California Privet)—A species of unusual beauty that has become the most popular of all hedge plants. For groups and specimens it is equally pretty, and its shining leaves give it value for porch and terrace decoration when grown in standard form. Can be sheared to any desired form.

L. Ibota—A fine and hardy border shrub of spreading habit, with curving branches and leaves of grayish green. Its pure white flowers appear in June, to be followed later by bluish seeds.

Ampelopsis Veitchii—A foliage creeper, which clings with the tenacity of the ivy; perfectly hardy; colors finely in autumn.

Honeysuckle—Monthly, fragrant; Chinese Twining, Yellow Trumpet, Scarlet Trumpet.

Wistarias—Double, purple and white; both are very beautiful and hardy climbers of rapid growth.

Clematis Jackmanii—Flowers large of intense violet purple; has no superior; a perpetual bloomer.

Clematis Paniculata—A vine of very rapid growth; quickly covering trellises and arbors with handsome, clean, glossy, green foliage. The flowers are of medium size, pure white, borne in immense sheets, and of a most delicious and penetrating fragrance.

Clematis Coccinea—A native of southern species, quite hardy, flowers small, bright scarlet; a very interesting plant.

We have some fine large clumps of our own beautiful Clematis which grow in the Rocky Mountains. We consider these one of the best for covering arbors.

Virginia Creeper—A native vine of rapid growth, with large luxuriant foliage, which in the autumn assumes the most gor-

geous and magnificent coloring; the blossoms, which are inconspicuous, are succeeded by handsome dark blue berries. The vine is best calculated to take the place in this country of the celebrated English Ivy, and is really in summer not inferior to it. Also known as Woodbine. Perhaps the hardiest climbing vine grown for permanent arbors.

BULBS AND TUBEROUS ROOTED PLANTS FOR SPRING PLANTING

Gladiolus.
Cannas.
Tuberose.
Paeonies.
Bleeding Heart.
Dahlias.
Golden Glow.
Iris, German and Japanese.

We have a fine collection of all of the above named plants, which includes some of the choicest colors and the newer named sorts.

We especially recommend the planting of the paeonia. They will do well in any ordinary soil and in the richness of coloring and profusion of flowers they have no equal. We have a fine collection of these.

Our Rose list includes some of the choicest and best hardy varieties to be had any where. Two year outdoor grown, either budded or on own roots.

In planting, roses should have the same care as other plants. The ground should be well spaded, and if not rich, should be made so. Cut the tops back at least one-half and remove all bruised or broken roots. Water freely. Protect your roses in winter by laying down and putting sacks over them and then cover with earth. Climbers should be wrapped with sacking or straw.

Lady Gay—Flowers of a delicate cherry pink color, which fades to a soft white; deep green foliage. A vigorous grower and perfectly hardy. One of the most charming of all climbers.

Velchenblau (Violet Blue) Climbing Rose—This is a new importation from Holland last season and is the nearest approach to the long sought blue rose yet produced.

CRIMSON RAMBLER

The Most Popular Rose Grown, Should Be in Every Home in the Land.

We place the Crimson Rambler at the head of the list, because it is unquestionably the best and most popular of the Rambler class. In fact, it stands at the head of the entire list of hardy Roses. It is a wonderfully vigorous climber, making shoots from ten to fifteen feet high in a single season. Pen can not describe the gorgeous display of its great clusters of dazzling crimson flowers. No rose ever attracted half the attention. Everybody who see it in bloom "must have it." We have frequently heard of instances where as many as 10,000 to 15,000

blooms have been produced on a single plant. Dreer, of Philadelphia, gives the record of a plant at the Grand View Sanitarium, Wernersville, Pennsylvania, which at four years of age had over 3,000 roses; at five years there were nearly 5,000; the sixth year about 9,000, and the seventh year there were by actual count, 19,721 roses on the bush. As many as 150 roses have been counted on a single cluster, and 75 to 100 is not uncommon. It is perfectly hardy everywhere, requiring no protection. The foliage remains on the plant well into the winter. Every garden should contain this Rose. Plant in deep, rich soil.

THE NEW ROSE—BABY RAMBLER

The Greatest Bedding and Forcing Rose in Existence.

It blooms every day of the year in the house. Out of doors from May until November.

It is perfectly hardy and remarkably vigorous and free from insects and fungus.

This new Rose, which was sent out by the name of Mme. Norbert Levavasser, is a cross between Crimson Rambler and Glory Polyanthas, retaining the color of the former with the exceedingly free flowering habit of the latter, as well as its dwarf growth.

The plants are very vigorous, grow to a height of about 24 inches. The foliage is dark, glossy, profuse and remarkably free from insects and fungus.

The flowers are borne in clusters, 30, 40 and 50 flowers to a cluster. They are in every way just like those of the Climbing Crimson Rambler and are produced perpetually.

It is the Rose for bedding out. No garden, no matter how small or large should be without it. There is no rose in existence that equals it in freedom of bloom and perpetual blooming qualities.

CLIMBING AND PILLAR ROSES

Baltimore Bell—White tinged with blush.

Dorothy Perkins—Rosy pink large, very desirable new climber. Very hardy, long pointed buds grow in clusters from 10 to 30. Remarkably pretty rose.

Climbing Meteor—Climbing Meteor is the acme of all red Climbing Roses. It is a free persistent bloomer and will make a growth of from ten to fifteen feet in a season. We do not hesitate to place it at the head of the list of all Roses for summer blooming, as it will make a strong growth and literally loaded with its deep, rich, red flowers all the time.

Yellow Rambler—The color is a decided yellow. The flowers are very sweet scented, habit of growth is very vigorous, well established plants often making shoots from eight to ten feet in height in a single season.

Queen of the Prairie—Bright rosy red; frequently striped with white, large, compact and globular.

Mrs. Robert Peary (Climbing Kaiserin Augusta Victoria)—A sport from that grand, hardy, ever-blooming Rose, Kaiserin Augusta Victoria. It has the safe beautiful creamy white flowers, and splendidly shaped buds, and in addition has a strong

climbing habit of growth, sending up shoots ten to twelve feet high.

White Rambler—A worthy companion plant for Crimson Rambler. It is similar in habit of growth and form of flowers, perfectly hardy, and flowers in good sized clusters.

Moss Roses—The Moss Rose is as hardy as any Rose can be, and an extra vigorous grower. They are much admired on account of their bright, healthy foliage and mossy-like covering of the buds. While they bloom but once a year, the flowers are large, beautiful and plentiful.

Crimson Globe—Rich, deep crimson.

MISCELLANEOUS HARDY ROSES

Hybrid Perpetual, Hybrid Tea and Monthly.

Anna De Diesbach—Color clear; brilliant Rose; beautiful pointed buds and large, perfectly formed flowers;; delightfully fragrant; of strong, vigorous habit and a persistent bloomer.

Clio—One of the finest flesh-colored Roses grown. The large flowers are simply perfection in form, with fine, broad cupped petals; color, delicate satin blush with rosy pink center; a vigorous grower. No. 1 in every respect.

Mlle. Franciska Kruger—The striking color of this handsome Rose places it at once in the front as a bud producer in the open air. It is closely allied to Catherine Mermet, and resembles it in everything save color. In its shading of deep coppery-yellow, it stands unique and distinct from all others.

Gruss an Teplitz—As a bedding rose this is one of the finest and most useful varieties ever sent out. It will take rank with Hermosa or Souperet. The color is brightest scarlet, shading to deep, velvety crimson. It is very fragrant. The freest grower and most profuse bloomer of any ever-bloomer. The mass of color produced is wonderful, and the foliage is extremely beautiful, all the younger growth being a bronzy plum color. A queen among the scarlet bedders. It is a perfect sheet of richest crimson scarlet all summer. It is a rose for everybody, succeeding under the most ordinary conditions. It is called by some the "New Crimson Hermosa." The flowers, however, are somewhat larger than Hermosa.

Gen. Jacqueminot—The most popular Hybrid Rose grown. Color, rich dark velvety crimson, changing to scarlet crimson. A magnificent Rose; equally beautiful in the bud state or open. This is the best known of all Hybrid Perpetuals, and is without a rival in fragrance and richness of color. It is as easy of cultivation as many of the more common varieties.

Helen Gould (Baldwin)—Not only ourselves, but the general public, believe this Rose to be one of the best ever-blooming Roses ever introduced. Its color is quite attractive, being a soft, intense carmine, with shades of cerise and solferino, very much the color of American Beauty. It blooms very freely and will endure extremely cold weather with slight protection. A grand Rose to add to our list.

Kaiserin Augusta Victoria—One of the most beautiful of all Roses for open-ground culture; it is a strong, healthy grower, and as hardy as any of the Hybrid Perpetual Roses, while it blooms with unbroken continuity from early spring until severe

frost; in fact, it is as free-blooming as any Tea Rose. It is celebrated the world over for its elegant, large, pointed buds and large, full, double flowers. The color is a delicate, creamy white; deliciously fragrant. As a cut flower it stands without peer.

Rosa Pernetiana—A new yellow H. P. Something new in yellow roses. Claimed to be as hardy as Persian Yellow and will bloom all summer and needs no protection in winter. This is a grand acquisition as all our hardy yellow roses heretofore have been only June Roses. Notwithstanding the fact that this Rose is held at high prices by the few who have it, we will allow it is to go at same price as others when six or more are ordered of our assorted Roses.

Paul Neyron—Deep rose color, splendid foliage and habit, with larger flowers than any other variety; a valuable acquisition.

Prince Camille de Rohan—Deep velvety crimson; large, moderately full.

Magna Charta—Bright pink, suffused with carmine, very large, full and fragrant, with magnificent foliage, a free bloomer.

Frau Carl Druschke (New Hardy H. P. Rose)—This is the grandest new white Rose that has been introduced for years. It is perfectly hardy and very free flowering, producing flowers of exceptionally large size, very full and double, and of a pure snow white. It makes a beautiful long shaped bud, blooms freely throughout the summer, a strong vigorous grower.

We aim to send out only the cream of the Roses and ones that will give the greatest satisfaction.

INDEX

	PAGE
Apricots	18
Apples	8
Blackberries	22
Bulbs and Tuberous Rooted Plants.. ..	28
Cherries	13
Currants	20
Deciduous Shrubs	26
Dewberries	23
Evergreens	26
Gooseberries	21
Grapes	19
Introduction	3
Irrigation Fruit Growing	7
Juneberry	23
Loganberry	23
Nectarines	18
Notes to Correspondents	5
Number of Trees on an Acre.....	6
Peaches	17
Pears	12
Plums and Prunes	15
Quinces	18
Raspberries	22
Roses	28
Shade and Ornamented Trees	24
Strawberries	24
Testimonials	4
What to Plant	7

Fruit, Shade and Ornamental Trees

Shrubs, Plants, Roses, Etc.

